

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace paragraph [0055] with the following amended paragraph:

[0055] A first transistor T1 is present, the base (control) terminal of which is connected to the photodiode 20. The emitter (first) terminal of the transistor T1 is connected to ground. The collector (second) terminal of the transistor T1 is connected to the operating voltage  $U_B$ , present at a reference point 130, via a plurality of resistors  $R_{C1}$ ,  $R_{C2}$ ,  $R_{C3}$ . The resistors  $R_{C1}$ ,  $R_{C2}$ , and  $R_{C3}$  are connected in parallel with one another and together form ~~a resistor~~ resistance  $R_C$ . Two of the resistors  $R_{C2}$   $R_{C3}$  are in this case formed such that they can be connected in or disconnected by switches M1, M2 via corresponding control terminals S1, S2. In this case, the switches M1, M2 are formed as MOS transistors, the control terminals S1, S2 being connected to the respective gate terminal. However, they may also be embodied differently.

Please replace paragraphs [0068] and [0069] with the following amended paragraphs:

[0068] This effect is illustrated in Figure 4. The “1” curve ~~240310~~, which specifies the spectral noise power after a changeover of the transimpedance impedance  $R_F$  to a higher impedance, is lowered in the region of low frequencies.

[0069] A further reduction of the noise is exhibited by the “2” curve ~~220320~~, which specifies the spectral noise power after the changeover of the current in the transistor T1 through disconnection of one or a plurality of the resistors  $R_{C2}$ ,  $R_{C3}$ , i.e., after increasing the resistance  $R_C$  in the collector arm. Increasing the resistance  $R_C$  reduces the current in the transistor T1. This reduction of the current in the transistor T1 leads to a reduced noise power of the transistor T1, which is manifested in a reduced noise power of the curve ~~220320~~ at high frequencies, wherein the noise power of the transistor predominates over the noise of the amplifier. At the same time, the bandwidth of the amplifier is also reduced in the case of a resistance  $R_C$  having a higher value. This effect also takes place, as explained, when the transimpedance impedance  $R_F$  is increased.

Please replace the abstract at page 25 with the following amended abstract, as suggested by the Examiner:

~~RECEIVER CIRCUIT HAVING AN OPTICAL RECEPTION DEVICE~~

~~Karl Schrodinger~~

ABSTRACT

A receiver circuit having an optical reception device and having an amplifier connected to the reception device, the amplifier also having a circuit for setting the operating point of the amplifier and also at least one control terminal of the circuit, by which the operating point of the amplifier can be selectively changed between at least two values at the user end. The receiver circuit according to the invention enables a noise optimization of the amplifier by virtue of an adjustability of the operating point of the amplifier.